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Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

VIETNAM COURIER

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An U.S.A.F. esquadron repelled over Hanoi. One of the three planes plummets in flames.

NORTH VIETNAM

ANOTHER EXTREMELY SERIOUS STEP IN U.S. ESCALATION: BOMBING OF MANY FACTORIES AND RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS IN THE CENTRE AND PERIPHERY OF HANOI

7 U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED, MANY AIRMEN CAPTURED

UP TO MAY 5,
1,856 U.S. PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN

SOUTH VIETNAM

■ **TAY NINH and EAST NAM BO :** *Operation JUNCTION CITY foiled :*

14,000 enemy soldiers (almost GIs) wiped out, 167 aircraft downed or destroyed, 1,000 military vehicles (including 800 tanks and armoured carriers) and 90 heavy guns destroyed.

■ **QUANG TRI :** *Bitter defeat of the U.S. on the night of April 27 :*

400 GIs wiped out and 71 avions destroyed.

WHY the Yankees Are Losing in Vietnam?

THE U. S. aggressors, though neck-deep in their quagmire, have invoked an apparently sound reason not to admit their failure. Powerful as it is, they allege, the United States cannot be vanquished by a weak country like Vietnam. After thousands of GI's fled from the Tay-Ninh region, these last days L.B. Johnson and his associates have hurriedly mustered a sizable air force to rain bombs and bullets on Haiphong and Hanoi, on our airfields, ports, factories and populated areas. All this to show that they are still strong. And that, they threaten, is their last "message". It is up to the Vietnamese to reply whether they choose negotiations or death and devastation. We have replied with A.A. salvoes, accurate missiles and pretty fierce air fights that the U.S. air force has certainly to reckon with. We thereby mean that we are far from being intimidated by the invaders and stand ready to smash them. That the stronger opponent gets the upper hand and the weaker loses is the logic of the bandits, the law of the jungle, not the law governing the relations between the countries of today's civilized world. Besides, the conception of knowledgeable people and that of the U.S. aggressors on strength and weakness differ in many a respect. The men in the White House and the Pentagon can only conceive strength as synonymous with abundance of dollars, material resources and a wide array of means of extermination.

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What is at the bottom of the United States predicament and setbacks in Vietnam? That is a question that many people want to answer, including those holding conflicting views in the American ruling circles. In the U.S. Congress and public opinion, the problem has given rise to a prolonged and inconclusive controversy.

At the outset, the logic according to which victory belongs to the stronger side governed the thinking of a good many people with differing world outlooks. Such a view is, in essence, a reactionary view of the imperialists, of all forces of oppression and exploitation, representatives of the old world, who used to resort to violence so as to subdue the weaker. The tremendous might of U.S. imperialism does frighten certain people. However hard facts make them gradually realize that American power and wealth are not boundless,

(Continued page 7)

LOVE AND WRATH WILL TRIUMPH

APRIL 25, 1967. Co Loa village on the outskirts of Hanoi. The 3A class of the primary school was removed to the end of the village. Teacher Nguyen Dinh Ngoc, 47 years of age and over 20 years of career was watching his pupils busy with building shelters and trenches of the class-room. It was 9.15 a.m. The floor, dug up one metre deep, was surrounded by thick walls over one metre high from which communication trenches ran to roofed shelters.

No sooner was the whirring of U.S. jets heard overhead than the thatched roof was pierced by steel-pellet bombs which fell right in the class-room. The steel-pellets killed Phan Van Cach, 14, and Nguyen Van Binh, 11, while they were thickening the walls with earth. Teacher Nguyen Dinh Ngoc and 7 other school-children were wounded. The class-room was splashed with blood. The black-board was riddled over with steel pellets. Hit himself in his skull, ear and cheek, the teacher gave first-aid dressings to his wounded pupils and sent them to the ambulance car. He did not think of his own wounds. The boundless love of the teacher for his boys could not yet avert the odious crimes of the Yankee bandits.

Miss Tinh, the gentle baby-sitter of a co-operative, devoted all her motherly love to eight babies. At the explosion of the first bombs, she quickly brought all of them to the shelter. When the last baby was in safety, the bombs demolished the nursery. She was the saviour of the eight babies and survived the bombing. But not very far from the nursery, a mother, Madame Tinh, just back from the hospital where she submitted her three children to a medical check, was wounded together with all her children by steel-pellet bombs dropped in profusion. She tightly hugged her dear little ones. Her arm and leg were broken. Mothers' great love could not yet prevent the barbarous crimes of the Yankee bandits.

Nguyen Kim Viet, a jealous nurse in an evacuated pediatric hospital who had just received a new patient for an emergency case was killed in his working place. The assistant doctors, nurses and medical staff brought all the fifty four little patients to the shelters. But a steel-pellet hit the liver of Madame Ngoc, another nurse. Seriously injured, she was sent to another hospital, leaving four little children. A patient newly brought there was killed and another wounded together with his boy who had come to take his daddy back home after the latter's recovery.

The immense love of those filled with humanitarianism could not yet save all people from the savage crimes of the Yankees.

In this village of Co Loa, over sixty people were killed or wounded. Thirteen out of its seventeen hamlets were bombed. This is one of the most populous villages on the outskirts of Hanoi. Explosive and C.B.U. bombs were dropped there when two thousand and seven hundred people were crowding on market-day. More than three hundred dwelling-houses were destroyed or damaged.

In this fierce struggle, Co Loa was not yet able to check all the odious crimes of the enemy.

But all the survivors actively continue their daily work. Le Thi My Chau, the woman assistant-doctor is busy day and night putting her hospital in order together with the other nurses and medical workers. Miss Tinh, the baby-sitter, goes on looking after the eight babies in a new nursery so that their mothers may quietly work in the rice-fields. Teacher Ngoc in a hospital bed enquires about his school-children. A new teacher replaces him and boys and girls keep on going to school. The village daily life continues its normal course. The day after the bombing, the villagers repaired the shelters or dug new ones. In the rice-fields, the peasants went on with their farming work.

The militiamen and women stood ready by their machineguns. One girl gaily said: "On the carcasses of the Yankee planes downed on April 25 over Hanoi, there must be the traces of our own bullets".

Mr. Nguyen Van Trung, 25, chairman of the village administrative committee, standing in front of the communal house, showed in the canisters of C.B.U bombs picked up in his villages.

He said, "Johnson thought that his bombs could cow our villagers and force us into submission. But the Yankee bandits only fan up wrath and hatred. Never are we scared".

In fact those we met in Co Loa, were not only seething with wrath and hatred. There was also in them noble and immense love. Love between man and man, love of one's country. Patriotism is strength. Hatred is strength too. Today, all U.S. crimes cannot yet be prevented in this country. But the criminal will be duly punished.

Above: American C.B.U. killed Le Thi Van at Co Loa, Dong Anh district (Hanoi suburbs). Below: wounded Nguyen Van Binh, victim of C.B.U. upon their return from Dong Anh hospital.

NEW U.S. ESCALATION CONTINUES

ON April 28 and 29, 1967, U.S. aircraft again bombed and strafed many populated quarters and factories of Gia Lam and Yen Vien near Hanoi. Many civilians were killed or wounded, many houses destroyed, a portion of the dyke along the Duong River was damaged by heavy bombs.

On April 30, the spokesman of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry released a statement condemning this continuation of U.S. war escalation.

Let Washington answer:

Is the Delegation of Latin American Students a Military Target ?

A delegation of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students (O.C.L.A.E.) led by Enrique Velazco, recently made a friendship tour of the D.R.V.

At 10.30 on April 18,1967 on their way to visit an elementary school in Tho Xuan district, Thanh Hoa province, the delegates were attacked by a flight of U.S. aircraft. Two of them, Jose Varona of Puerto Rico, and Danilo Fernandez of Santo Domingo were wounded. Jose Varona's life is now in great danger due to a serious wound in the skull. A cadre of the Vietnam National Union of Students who accompanied the delegates was killed.

At a press conference in Hanoi on April 24, the Vietnam National Union of Students issued a statement energetically condemning the above crime. The head of the O.C.L.A.E. delegation related in detail the air raid as follows;

"When the delegates were 30km west of Thanh Hoa provincial capital, a formation of U.S. jets flew in. Promptly they sought shelter from 60 to 80 metres from their cars. They ran down into a large ricefield. On the other side of the road was a big puddle. Of course, this cannot be a military target and cannot in any way be mistaken as one. The planes circled many times, pursued the delegates on the ricefield and fired four rounds of rockets. Meanwhile, they did not fire on the road nor at the cars.

Velazco also exposed the hypocritical claim of the U.S. ruling circles that their planes only strike at military target. By firing at the O.C.L.A.E. delegation and its escorts totalling 8 people among them two women students, all clad in civilian and walking in the fields, Washington obviously has added to its record another criminal bombing and strafing of civilians.

"The U.S. imperialists aggressive nature has strengthened our conviction of their barbarity" he said.

After answering the pressmen, Velazco stressed: "Our hatred for the U.S. aggressors will be translated into an appeal to the students in Latin America and the rest of the world to stand up against U.S. imperialism. This will be a token of our militant solidarity with the people of Vietnam".

Latest news

NEW SERIOUS STEP IN U.S. ESCALATION

— Bombing of Many Factories and Residential Quarters in the Centre and Periphery of Hanoi.

— 7 U.S. Aircraft Downed and. Many Airmen Captured.

AFTER many air raids on Hanoi, on May 5, 1967, at 4.30 p.m. U.S. aircraft attacked anew many factories and residential quarters in the centre and periphery of Hanoi, causing a number of casualties among the civilian population. C.B.U. bombs were dropped on these areas.

The aggressors were duly punished: 7 planes were downed over Hanoi, many others damaged, a number of airmen captured.

On the morning of May 6, the Hanoi command confirmed these exploits of the armymen and people of Hanoi at a press conference. Three captured pilots were introduced to pressmen: Lt. Col. James Lindberg Hughes, Lt. Col. Gordon Albert Larson and Lt. James Richard Shively

Up to May 5, 1,856 U.S. planes were downed over North Vietnam.

APPEAL OF EUROPEAN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES FOR INCREASED SUPPORT TO VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

The conference of Communist and Workers' Parties in Europe held at Karlovy Vary adopted on April 24 an appeal calling on all democratic forces and peoples in Europe to unite their efforts and intensify the struggle in support of the Vietnamese people.

After denouncing the U.S. imperialists for undermining systematically the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and plotting to strangle the national liberation movement, dragging on their aggressive war in Vietnam, the appeal pointed out;

By waging a self-denying resistance against the aggressors, the Vietnamese people are making a contribution to the freedom of the peoples and to peace all over the world. We fully support the well known proposals contained in the four points of the D.R.V. Government and in the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, considering that they absolutely conform to the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreement and create a correct basis to settle the Vietnam problem."

We stress our firm determination to work actively for the isolation and defeat of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism to fight for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Vietnam and for the recognition of the right of the Vietnamese people to independently solve their internal problems."

"We are firmly determined to extend a still stronger support to the heroic Vietnamese people in their just struggle for liberty and independence by political mass campaigns, collections of money and medical materials, and to send volunteers if asked by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

We appeal to the workers, to all the peoples in Europe, to political parties, first of all to social democratic, socialist and catholic parties, to all believers and to all those who cherish peace and freedom to extend on a larger scale the struggle for an unconditional cessation of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and of other U.S. acts of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

WORLD INDIGNATION AGAINST U. S. AIR RAIDS ON HANOI AND HAIPHONG

POLAND

When receiving the Head of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Permanent Representation, on April 26, Ignacy Loga Sovinski, member of the Political Bureau, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the Polish Federation of Trade Unions, expressed great indignation at the criminal bombings of the U.S. imperialists on the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong. He reiterated that the Government and people of Poland support wholeheartedly the stand of the D.R.V. Government and the South Vietnam N.F.L. on the settlement of the Vietnam issue. He reaffirmed the confidence that the U.S. imperialists would surely be defeated and the Vietnamese people would surely win.

ALBANIA

ON April 30, the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Albania issued a statement condemning the U.S. imperialist's new escalation.

The statement pointed out: The U.S. imperialists in these recent days, have many times bombed and strafed Hanoi, Haiphong, a series of airfields, industrial centres, dykes, irrigation projects and many cities and towns of the D.R.V. killing civilians, causing damage to industrial establishments. These atrocities together with the raids for herding people in the so-called strategic hamlets, the setting up of the vast no-man's land area in the South demilitarized zone and the sending of a great military force in this area, are new evidences which show clearly that the U.S. government has stepped up its aggressive war against the D.R.V.

CAMBODIA

THE Foreign Ministry of Cambodia on April 28, issued a statement energetically condemning the U.S. imperialists intensification and expansion of the war in the two zones of Vietnam.

The statement wrote:

"For these last two years, the troops of the U.S. imperialists and their satellites have launched in South Vietnam a war of aggression of an unprecedented barbarity. They launched many raids on the territory of South Vietnam including the demilitarized zone..."

"After savagely bombing Hanoi, the U.S. imperialists have taken a new step in their war escalation, shelling the populated areas of the D.R.V. by cannons based on the South demilitarized zone and from warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet".

The statement stressed:

"The royal government of Cambodia strongly denounces and energetically condemns the policy of aggression carried out in South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists, a hysteric policy which grossly challenges the justice- and peace-loving people".

JAPAN

RECENTLY various mass organisations and people throughout Japan, have held meetings and issued statements indignantly condemning the U.S. imperialists' atrocious bombings of the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong, according to reports from Tokyo.

On April 29, over 2,000 dockers of Kobe port held a meeting to condemn the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately end their war of aggression in Vietnam. The meeting was also attended by the seamen on board the ships anchored in Kobe.

TUNISIA

THE Tunisian Freedom and Peace Committee on April 29, released the following statement:

"Expressing the feelings of all the strata of the people of Tunisia, the Tunisian Freedom and Peace Committee vehemently protests against the U.S. continuation of the bombings of North Vietnam and its aggression against the South Vietnam people, considering this as a challenge against world public opinion".

The Committee expressed the solidarity of the Tunisian people for the Vietnamese people's hard test and the boundless admiration of the Tunisian people towards the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people against imperialism to recover freedom and national independence.

AFRICA

NEWS from Cairo (United Arab Republic) reported that the representatives of the seven political parties and the African National Liberation Movement in Cairo have recently issued a joint declaration strongly condemning the U.S. barbarous air bombing and strafing of the capital of Hanoi and the city of Haiphong. The declaration pointed out that it is a serious challenge to the Asian and African peoples and the whole progressive mankind.

The declaration was signed by representatives of Zimbawei African National Union (ZANU), the Mozambique Liberation Front, the National Liberation Movement of Angola, the Pan African Congress of South Africa (PACSA), the Equatorial Guinea People's Party and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

SPAIN

IN Spain, more than 1,500 Spanish and foreign students at the Madrid University on April 28, held a meeting to protest against the new escalation of the Johnson clique in Vietnam.

At the meeting, the participants shouted "Yankees get out of Vietnam!", "Ho Chi Minh will win!".

The meeting was held right after the teach-in on the Vietnam problem organized by 3,000 students in a hall of the University.

IN THE FOREIGN PRESS

U.S. Bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, a Dangerous Challenge to the Vietnamese People and All Peace-Loving People In the World

The successive bombings of the economic centres and principal cities of this socialist country lay bare the hypocrisy, lie, and danger contained in Washington's declarations about a "negociated settlement" of the Vietnam problem.

The people of Albania condemn with great determination and hatred this new crime of the American imperialists and express their brotherly internationalist solidarity with the Vietnamese people who, through their heroic struggle, have become a great source of inspiration and set a brilliant example for the peoples and the proletariat of the world in their fight against imperialism.

Zeri I Popullit
(Albania) April 27. 1967

In the last few days, the American imperialists have carried out new criminal actions against the Vietnamese people. On April 20, American aircraft bombed industrial areas and populous quarters of Haiphong city. On April 24 and 25, they raided populous areas in Hanoi, Haiphong harbour, airfields and the Thai Nguyen iron and steel combinat.

These actions of the American militarists constitute an extremely dangerous step in their war escalation in Vietnam, a new challenge to the Vietnamese people and all peace-loving people in the world, a serious threat to world peace. This is a gross provocation by the Pentagon and a shameless violation of the 1954 Geneva agreements.

Bulgarian News Agency
April 29, 1967

The fact that the American imperialists have sent planes to bomb Haiphong and Hanoi again proves that they have not given up their intention to escalate their aggression on North Vietnam.

So long as the American imperialists persist in escalating their war of aggression in Vietnam, they will never find a way out. It is only after withdrawing their troops from South Vietnam and stopping their raids on North Vietnam that they may extricate themselves from the abyss of their aggressive war.

Fatherland
(Cambodia) April 27, 1967

The bombings of Hanoi, Haiphong and other industrial cities are part of the American designs about expanding the U.S. war of aggression to the whole of Indochina and Southeast Asia, hatched at the Guam conference. This is a desperate act by a cornered beast.

The people of Thailand pledge full solidarity with the people of Vietnam and will fight shoulder to shoulder with them until the American aggressors are driven out of Vietnam, Thailand, Indochina and other places in Southeast Asia.

Voice of the Thai People radio
April 29, 1967

The criminal bombings of Hanoi and populous regions of the Red River delta prove a deliberate intention of the United States to pass on to new phases in the escalation of its aggression against the D.R.V.

Algerian Information Agency
(A.P.S.)

The bombings of Haiphong expose all the more clearly the impudence and dark designs behind American "peace proposals". In order to restore peace, the United States should withdraw from Vietnam, and first of all, stop all bombings of the North.

Egyptian Review
(UAR) April 22, 1967

THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S JUST CAUSE, THE FOCUS OF THE STRUGGLE ON MAY DAY 1967

IN THE R.D.V.

RESOLVED TO DEFEAT THE YANKEE AGGRESSORS

INTERNATIONAL Labour Day was celebrated with great solemnity, although there were neither demonstrations nor marches on account of the circumstances, and in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm kindled by the resounding victories recorded by our people both in the South, where the U.S. second dry season counter-offensive has been foiled, and in the North, where a new U.S. escalation had met with telling counterblows: 70 American aircraft shot down over the D.R.V. in the period between April 20 and 30, 1967.

In all production units, meetings were held and the balance-sheet drawn of successes achieved in production and fighting, in the fulfilment of the State plan for the first four months of the year. An emulation movement was launched to mark the 77th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, the 22nd anniversary of the Vietnamese August 1945 Revolution and the 50th anniversary of the great Russian October 1917 Revolution. Meetings were held in the main cities of the country, including Hanoi and Haiphong, the targets of the new U.S. escalation, and were attended by representatives of various political parties and mass organisations and by delegates of various strata of the population: workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals...

At the meeting held in Hanoi, attended by leaders of the Government, the various political parties and mass organisations, Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the V.N. Federation of Trade Unions, delivered an important speech. After praising the glorious victories recorded by the international working class in the past 8[illegible] years and especially since the appearance of the world socialist system, its vanguard, he pointed out the significance of the struggle waged by our people against U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of the imperialist powers and the common enemy of the workers and peoples of the world. He analysed the reasons which will lead to the final victory of our people to whatever degree Washington may carry its obstination and barbarity.

"Under the clearsighted guidance of the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee headed by President Ho Chi Minh," Hoang Quoc Viet concluded, "our people, fighting for a just cause, determined to win independence and freedom, benefiting from experiences acquired over a long struggle against foreign aggression, and having the sympathy and supprt of the governments and peoples of the brother socialist countries, the workers and peace-loving people the world over, will certaintly win victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

The meeting adopted a resolution calling on our army and people to redouble their efforts in production and fighting, and to foil all machinations of the U.S. imperialists so as to preserve the fruits of the revolution, push forward socialist building and, together with our Southern compatriots; bring the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to a victorious end. The resolution also called on the working class and the peoples the world over to fight still more vigorously and efficiently to stop the criminal hands of the American imperialists.

The meeting also adopted a message of greeting to the working class and labouring masses of the United States, thanking them for their precious support to our just struggle.

The meeting ended with these words of Premier Pham Van Dong, which fully express the determination of our workers and people and their confidence in final victory: "The enemy is now persisting in its escalation. The further he escalates, the more we will push forward our struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. We are resolved to defeat the Yankee aggressors!"

SOUTH VIETNAM

BIG DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE YANKEES AND THEIR LACKEYS

On May First, International Labour Day, tens of thousands of workers, pupils and students of Saigon-Cholon staged a big demonstration against the U.S. and its puppets.

According to Western news reports, slogans in Vietnamese and foreign languages carried by demonstrators demanded reduction of the prices of rice, foodstuffs and other commodities, cessation of wanton bombing, replacement of bombs by food and clothes, more sanitation, light and water for workers' areas, release of arrested workers, respect for Vietnam's sovereignty by foreigners, and no immigration of foreign labour. The demonstrators also protested against the police regime of the U.S.-puppet clique and demanded an end to the war...

UPI noted that many slogans had "anti-American and anti government overtones."

Prior to May Day, the Thieu-Ky clique enforced the fascist order issued by dictator Nguyen Khanh on Aug. 7, 1964 and threatened to court-martial any person who would take part in demonstrations. Many battalions of combat police were in full battle array, ready to repress the demonstrators. On May First alone, over 10,000 "regular police" were on duty.

The demonstrators clashed with cruel police agents, especially in the streets leading to the residences of Thieu and Ky.

It should be recalled that on May First last year, in defiance of the ban on demonstrations imposed by the U.S. and its lackeys more than 10,000 working people of Saigon held fiery marches and shouted slogans "Yankees, get out of South Vietnam!" and "Johnson, get out!" and others demanding national democratic and other vital interests. Since then, the workers' movement in South Vietnamese cities has continued to develop and grow. In varied forms, their struggle clearly bears a national and democratic character.

IN THE WORLD

SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALISM

MAY Day this year was observed in many countries in the world with the slogan: Solidarity with Vietnam and Condemnation of U.S. Aggression.

In the *U.S.S.R.*, Marshall A. Greshko, Minister of National Defence, in his order of the day, condemned fresh U.S. war acts against the Vietnamese people. "The Soviet Union, he stressed, like all other socialist countries, will continue reserving to the valiant Vietnamese people, an active support in many fields".

In *China*, on the night of May 1, the population of many localities welcomed the victories of the Air Force of the Chinese Liberation people's Army, which downed two American A.UBs, considering this exploit to be an effective support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists. At a big meeting held at Kouei Yang the Chinese workers reaffirmed the determination of 700 million Chinese to help the Vietnamese people in their struggle.

Comrade Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party of *Poland*; Nosaka Sando, President of the *Japanese* Communist Party; Friedrich Ebert, member of the Political Bureau of the German United Socialist Party's central Committee; Gogo Nuski, member of the Political Bureau and President of the General Federation of Trade-Union of *Albania*, energetically condemned from the May Day rostrum of their own countries U.S. aggression on Vietnam. From mammoth meetings held by 300,000 people in *Pyong Yang* capital (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), by 200,000 people in *Dresden* (German Democratic Republic), by 1,600,000 working people of 840 cities and towns in *Japan*, by 10,000 youth and workers in *Brazzaville* (Congo B) to the gatherings of people in various countries such as: Algeria, Tanzania, Mauritania, Venezuela, India, Ceylon, etc...) slogans "Stop the war in Vietnam", "Johnson Is An Assassin", "U.S. Imperialists Quit South Vietnam!", "Vietnam Si, Yankee No!", were shouted in utter indignation against new U.S. crimes in Vietnam. And in the very heart of *New York*, in Jerusalem in *Israel*, in defiance of threat and repression by the reactionary administration, streamers reading Vietnam to Vietnamese", "Freedom for the Vietnamese people!", "Down with the Dirty War in Vietnam!", were held high by industrious and valiant workers.

The Vietnamese people are moved and feel a profound gratitude towards such lofty and precious assistance. They clearly see that the growing strength of the world support for Vietnam is rendering the Vietnamese people still more confident in the victory of their just cause.

IN THE WAKE OF DIEN BIEN PHU

FROM NAVARRE TO WESTMORELAND

WEARING all his decorations, his face tanned by the sun of the tropics, in short eminently photogenic and quite fit to touch the patriotic fiber in the American masses, General Westmoreland performed his show before Congress. Some people were indignant; others loudly applauded; nobody remained indifferent, in the world as well as in the United States. For the fact that a general taken up by war should come home to address Congress and carry out an important political operation in place of a faltering president is contrary to all American traditions.

War is too serious a business to be entrusted to generals, so it is often said in the West, meaning that whereas the military can assume responsibilities in the field' political leadership of the war must rest firmly in the hands of the government. That generals should be given the whip hand in political assemblies, and the civilian authorities surrender their position to them in hopes of influencing public opinion, proves that the war is not going well at all and that internal politics is not heading the way the government leaders wish.

Westmoreland, beset by difficulties in the Vietnamese theatre of operations, came to Washington to ask Johnson for reinforcements; Johnson, no longer followed by public opinion, relied on Westmoreland to silence his opponents. Did this association between a blind man and a paralytic bring about the miracle the two had hoped for?

The political arguments of the military man convinced nobody. When Westmoreland asserted that the demonstrations of war protesters in the United States were one of the main causes of the setbacks suffered by the G.I,s in Vietnam, the least informed people saw in this a political manoeuvre dangerous for democratic institutions. The least criticism of the government would a tract charges of national treason and connivance with the enemy. France had known this atmosphere in the days when her generals had lost all hopes of winning victory in Algeria; they then attacked the French deserters.

The proofs of military victories produced by Westmoreland were no more convincing. Vietcong losses, so he claimed, were ten times those of the "allied". Yet, the "allied", i.e. the Americans, South Koreans, and other mercenaries, together with the Saigon troops, total over one million men, whereas according to the U.S. Command's estimates the total number of N.F.L. troops is about 287,000. How does it come about then that the war has been going on for more than two years and that Westmoreland is now reduced to begging for reinforcements?

Let us take for instance the Quang Tri Thua Thien sector, near the 17th parallel. The U.S. Command asserts that three N.F.L. divisions, that is about 30,000 men, are threatening the region, which is defended by 76,000 U.S. marines, who have scored successes at every turn. And yet, the marines are now clamouring for help from infantry units, thus holding their traditions quite cheap!

The balance-sheet of "victory" presented by Westmoreland ended with this bitter admission: the war will be long and hard, the adversary fights extremely well, his command is first-rate, his morale excellent. Operation Westmoreland before Congress was a flop; it will neither bring about victory in the field, nor soothe the growing wrath and anguish of the American people. Such a well-informed man as Walter Lippmann has openly admitted it. For Johnson, as well as for the American people, high-sounding speeches will be replaced by the sad realities of war. A war where the hope of winning is fading away pretty fast.

Fourteen years ago, another general had come to Washington to plead his case, and ask for American material and financial aid. He got it. He promised all kinds of wonders, went back to Indochina, launched his battalions in all directions, boasting that he would soon crush the Vietnamese resistance. General Navarre—that was the man's name—sincerely believed that his enormous superiority in armament would allow him to overcome the Vietnamese resistance, which he thought had been worn out by long years of war.

Everyone knows how the story ended. DIEN BIEN PHU, where Navarre thought he had set a trap for the Vietnamese forces, became one where elite forces of the French expeditionary corps were themselves caught.

Westmoreland is now faring no better than Navarre. He has at his disposal more planes, more helicopters, more considerable fire-power; but facing him, the Vietnamese resistance has grown. The Vietnamese people have accumulated twenty years' experience in liberation war, now have a solid rear: North Vietnam, strengthened by twelve years of socialist building. They benefit from the efficient help of the whole socialist camp and the support of all the peoples of the world.

In the field, Westmoreland is facing the same difficulties as Navarre, only brought to a higher level. If he concentrates his troops for attacks, his bases, rear and communications would be stripped of effectives and exposed to murderous assaults. If he wants to hold the ground, he must disperse his troops, who become then highly vulnerable. During the year 1953-54, Navarre tried all kinds of tactics. At times he launched his troops in one direction, but was soon forced to bring them back to defend another threatened sector; at others, he kept them in fortified positions, but was soon compelled to send them to the rescue of far-away regions.

Westmoreland now finds himself in the same fix. Should he concentrate his troops in the Mekong river delta or in the region of the 17th parallel? On the Central Highlands or along the coasts? Should he go after the N.F.L. regulars or defend Saigon and its surpounding areas? To seek to destroy, or simply to pacify, this pair of pincers turns out to be a dilemma from which the U.S. Command cannot extricate itself. Both kinds of operations have completely failed those last two years.

A third solution remains: further escalation against North Vietnam of course, important destructions could be wrought by American aircraft on economic and cultural installations of the D.R.V., but to think that the Vietnamese people would submit to Johnson's will would indeed be too vain an illusion. No observer even the most ill-disposed towards the D.R.V., has dared to predict that North Vietnam would give way under the bombing.

Whichever way the matter is looked at, the U.S. Command finds itself in a blind alley. A few dozen thousand more GIs, some more bombings or operations of the Junction City type, with the heavy losses that they will entail for the American forces, will bring no noticeable change to the situation. Westmoreland won't fare any better than Navarre. To make those unlucky generals less unhappy, one could say that their personal talent is not accountable for the bad results. People's war, the war waged by a people for its liberation, is invincible.

A Vietnam People's Air Force Unit

After a victorious engagement

ON April 20, 1967, the U.S. aggressors went a step further in their war escalation by striking at a number of residential areas and economic installations of Haiphong city. They were duly punished by the local armed forces and people: 5 of the air intruders were knocked down over this port city.

Since then, the Americans have been obdurately rushing headlong into this new escalation with the hope of demoralising the North Vietnamese people by a series of attacks against Hanoi capital and Haiphong port. Fighting in close co-ordination with other armed services, the Vietnam People's Air Force has played a noteworthy part in meting out due punishment to the aggressors. One of the air force units which attracts the attention of Hanoi citizens is the one led by air force hero Nguyen Van Bay.

Rarely have Bay and his flight found themselves in similar fighting conditions each time they give battle. Sometimes the job is favourable, sometimes it is not. The dog-fight on April 24 was a case in point. That day a far superior number of enemy *Phantoms* attempted to hem Bay's unit around. They fired rockets crosswise, forming red streaks and trails of white smoke. As Bay's unit had prepared for battle very minutely with flexible tactics, and had been trained to face most difficult situation in worst circumstances, all its members remained calm and closely co-ordinated their action to support one another. After long moments of manoeuvring, the *Phantoms* failed to assail Bay and his formation and began to show their weak points. Without missing this opportunity, Bay ordered one of his wingmen to fly in and attack one F-4H. The enemy plane took evasive action. Another Vietnamese airman caught it and fired two rounds of shells. The air marauders was not bad at all. He climbed to dodge the fire. Bad luck to him! Aware of his intention, Bay released three additional rounds for a direct hit. A deafening explosion war heard and concluded the life of an American air gangster.

Next day, the local inhabitants held their breath and followed with anxiety one *Phantom* and one *Crusader* trying to outrun one of our *Silver Swallows*. It was manned by Bay. The two air marauders fired their rockets. With bold action, Bay dodged the enemy rockets. Unable to kill Bay, the enemy pursuing their prey, exposed his flanks. According to plan, two other *Silver Swallows* in Bay's flight finished them off.

The air battle on April 29 was no less fierce. That afternoon, together with other flights, Bay and his wingmen gave combat to an enemy force composed of F.4's and F.105's. The latter carried no bomb load. Their objective was clear. From other directions, our flights already began to attack. Bay ordered two of his men to take position, cut the enemy's formation and lure one *Thunderchief* out of its flight and shot. This air marauder hurriedly swooped down and turned away. At this moment when the enemy was thrown in confusion Bay quickly "rode" over a *Phantom*. Stricken with fear, the latter shuddered and banked and made many tricks to escape. Bay fired a shot. The enemy plane staggered. Bay close in, upon him and released two more rounds of bullets. Bay could see his shots hit the cockpit of the enemy plane, but the *Phantom* was still able to put on speed. Bay zoomed up and banked to observe the enemy's move. Suddenly he heard one of his wingmen shout, "It's on fire!": In front of him, a blazing fire was seen amidst black smoke and the enemy plane plummeted to the ground.

A jet of the Vietnam people's air force pursuing the enemy

A SCOUT OF THE L.A.F.

"AS our operation was beginning, I had a fit of high fever and was confined to bed. But I insisted so much on going on it with them that finally they let me come.

I ran out with my rifle slung over my shoulder.

Our unit was spotted from a good distance by the enemy. I had been assigned a bridgehead to storm. I led six comrades through a newly mown rice field bristling with stubbles and dotted with puddles. We dashed forward in a rain of shells and bullets which spurted water about us.

I was about seven metres from a machine gun which was firing violently, manned by five men. I silenced it by throwing a grenade into the defence.

The survivors shouted: "Help, help! quickly or we'll die all".

From behind I stole up to them. They asked: "Who goes there?"

"I am the nurse! Let me attend to your wounds".

Then I jumped into their trench, and grasping the machine gunner on his shoulder, said to him: "Take care! The enemy in coming from that direction..."

I scolded the groaning wounded man: "I'm coming, keep your mouth shut or the enemy will pound us to pieces".

I shouted when seeing a man who was seriously wounded:

"This fellow is in a bad shape. Take him to the first-aid station or he will die like a dog."

Taken in by my words, seven other enemy soldiers emerged from a nearby trench.

All of a sudden the machine-gunner turned round and his hand came into contact with my camouflage. He was stunned by the discovery and I mowed him down and the new comers with my gun.

(Continued page 8)

D.R.V. FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS U.S. PROVOCATIVE BOMBING OF CHINESE TERRITORY

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement severely condemning the U.S. imperialists for sending aircraft to bomb the southern area of Ningming county in Kwangsi province (China). The statement reads as follows :

FOLLOWING repeated violations of the airspace of the People's Republic of China, the U.S. imperialists on May 2, 1967 sent four fighter planes to bomb the southern area of Ningming county in the Chuang Autonomous Region, Kwangsi province, causing losses in property to the local people.

This was an extremely brazen act of war provocation of the U.S. imperialists against the Chinese People's Republic.

At a time when they are feverishly intensify and broadening their war of aggression in Vietnam, this act of the U.S. imperialists has increased tension in Asia. It will certainly be severely condemned by world public opinion.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fully supports the correct stand and stern warning of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic contained in the statement of May 2, 1967 of the spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam condemns all acts of war provocation of the U.S. imperialists against the Chinese People's Republic.

The U.S. imperialists are the common enemy of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. If they deliberately widen their war, the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples who are already closely united will further strengthen their unity and deal them due punishing blows.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE 1967 scientific and cultural cooperation plan between the D.R.V. and the U.S.S.R. was signed in Hanoi.

THE 1967 cultural co-operation plan between the D.R.V. and the G.D.R. was signed on April 20, 1967 in Hanoi.

THE ceremony of the signing of the 1967 cultural co-operation agreement between the D.R.V. and the P.R. of China was solemnly held on April 25, 1967, in Peking.

A protocol on the accommodation and professional training of 2,100 Vietnamese technicians in Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague on April 28 in furtherance of the agreement on economic and technical aid of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to the D.R.V.

THE Vietnam Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association on April 28, 1967, organized a meeting to support the Japanese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists occupation of Okinawa and Ogasawara.

PREMIER Pham Van Dong received the G.D.R. cultural delegation led by Gregor Schirmer, Vice-Minister of the German Professional and University Ministry coming to visit the D.R.V. and to sign the 1967 cultural co-operation agreement between the G.D.R. and the D.R.V.

GENERAL Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the D.R.V. recently received Dutch film manager Joris Ivens.

Read :

Vietnamese Studies No 12

"It is the "fundamental problems" of the present conflict which are dealt with in this special issue of the review..."

(La Tribune des Nations)
April 7, 1967

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THE 500TH U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN CENTRAL AND LOWER LAOS

PATHET Lao Radio reported that on April 28, 1967, Mr. Kham Tay Siphandon, representative of the Supreme Command of the Lao People Liberation Army sent a message of congratulation to the people and army of Central and Lower Laos for having downed 67 U.S. planes in the first three months of 1967, including the 500th one.

Commending the valiant fighting spirit of the people and army of Central and Lower Laos, the message pointed out: "The above glorious success of the people and army of Central and Lower Laos has greatly contributed to the defence of the liberated area, the protection of the life and property of the people and shattered the nibbling attacks by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are scheming to expand their special war in Laos and introduce U.S. troops to directly attack and occupy Central and Lower Laos".

← *Wreckage of an American plane downed by the Lao People's Army.*

ON THE OCCASION OF MAY DAY

4,890 Production Teams and Groups Recognized as Socialist Labour Teams and Groups

Recently, 4,890 production and working teams in various entreprises, construction sites, state farms, administrative organs, have been recognized as socialist labour teams and groups in 1966. This represents an increase of 45 percent over 1965. These are outstanding units which have recorded good and all-sided achievements in production work, in defending production, building a new man and a new labour collectivity. The emulation movement among the workers has developed most regularly and powerfully in those localities where war was fierce, and in the main economic branches and the key points at various enterprises.

It is particularly important that the socialist labour teams and groups have paid greater and greater attention to introducing initiatives, rationalizing production, improving technique and management in keeping with war time, with a view to increasing productivity and overcoming the difficulties arising from the fighting.

HERE AND THERE IN D.R.V.

AFTER more than one year of construction and development, there have been so far 560 local industrial establishments newly built or expanded.

NEARLY 100 local engineering enterprises have been built in various provinces and districts; 12 new establishments producing fertilizer and chemicals, and 6 new establishments for coal mining have been set up.

THE handicraft establishments have produced many machines. 80 handicraft cooperatives in Hanoi turned out 512 machines.

THE number of technicians and workers has increased rapidly. Hundreds of workers trained for the mountain region are minority nationals.

THE production of machines for agriculture increased considerably: that of pumps by twice compared with 1965, threshing machines by 1.5 times, fooder-grinding machines by 7 times. Communication and transport goods increased by 172.3 per cent compared with 1965.

THE local engineering branch has started to turn out a number of machines for its own use such as generators, soldering machines, lathes, etc...

A 1967 Spring art exhibition was recently opened in Hanoi with a view to introducing the artistic creations of the last years, drawing experiences in creative works and pushing ahead this work in the time to come so as to serve effectively the struggle against U. S. aggression and for national salvation and the building of socialism.

Painters, sculptors, decorators, and other art workers all over North Vietnam have displayed their works at the exhibition.

THE Haiphong branch of the Musicians and Artists' Association and Federation of Trade Unions are launching a drive of composition of songs on the working class, namely praising the valiant fighting and production of the Haiphong workers and the new examples and new men at various enterprises, factories and construction sites.

THE Labour Youth Union branch at the Hong Gai coal mines recently launched a mobilisation campaign to compose "songs for the fight against the U.S. aggressors". Nearly 8,000 youth have held an art festival, with over 2,700 items of various kinds during 15 nights for an audience totalling nearly 10,000 persons. Almost all items have been created by the young workers to laud the heroic and stirring life of the miners.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

INTERNATIONAL LAW FLOUTED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT

AFTER their barbarous bombing raids on April 20, 1967 against many economic establishments and densely populated areas inside Haiphong city and on its outskirts, the U.S. imperialists on April 25, 1967 again brazenly attacked Haiphong, damaging the British merchant ship *Dartford* anchored in the port and wounded 6 seamen on board.

On the same day, the U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed the Hanoi civilian airport.

On April 26, the D.R.V. Chamber of Commerce held a press conference condemning the U.S. imperialists' acts of sabotage of economic activities, commerce, maritime navigation and civil aviation service of the D.R.V.

It pointed out that by damaging a foreign merchant ship at the port and the strafing of the crew on board the ship, the U.S. imperialists have brazenly violated the sovereingty of the ship owning countries, and the 9th International Convention in 1907 at the Hague.

In a statement released on April 28, 1967, the Federation of Hong Kong Seamen also protests against the U.S. strafing of the *Dartford*. The statement said that this was a violation of international law, an undermining of normal maritime navigation, and that the "blood debt" of the U.S. should be paid by blood (*UPI*, April 28, 1966).

South Vietnam National Front For Liberation's Order To Suspend Military Attacks on Buddha's Birth Day

THE Presidium of the South Vietnam N.F.L. Central Committee on April 28, 1967 issued a statement on the suspension of military attacks on the occasion of Buddha's Birthday this year, according to a report by *Giai Phong Press Agency*. The statement said:

"Prompted by its unswerving policy of genuine respect for the people's freedom of faith, and to meet the Buddhist believers and bonzes' legitimate desire all over South Vietnam to solemnly celebrate Buddha's birthday, and to comply with the proposal of the Chairman of the Luc Hoa Buddhist Association, Thich Thien Hao, member of the South Vietnam N.F.L. Central Committee, of Superior Bonze Thich Tinh Khiet in the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association, and of the Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Institute the Chief of which is Reverend Superior Thich Thien Hao, the Presidium of the South Vietnam N.F.L. Central Committee has decided on the occasion of Buddha's birthday this year:

To suspend military attacks during two days, from 6 a.m (Indo-China time, or 7 a.m Saigon time) of May 22 1967 to 6 a. m (Indo-China time or 7 a.m. Saigon time) of May 24, 1967.

The above decision is to give all the bonzes and Buddhist believers in South Vietnam, including Buddhist armymen and officers in the Saigon puppet army and administration, enough time and conditions for the preparation of Buddha's birthday celebrations.

The command of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces has issued orders to all its armed forces throughout South Vietnam to strictly carry out this decision of the Presidium of the South Vietnam N.F.L. Central Committee.

A SCOUT OF THE L.A.F.

(Continued from page 5)

I detected another machine-gun nest which I reduced to silence with a grenade. I seized the weapon and fired, but it was jammed after the first burst. I had to use the enemy's grenades and holding them back with a few grenades thrown over their heads. I wiped out the whole lot.

Now I was surrounded all around by scores of them. I heard them ask one another: "What on earth have the Viet Cong as mortars? Theirs do not click and always hit home!"

I said to myself:

"You idiots! Don't you know that I am right in here?"

An enemy mortar started to spit fire. I drew nearer and nearer, very cautiously. I threw a grenade, killing some of the soldiers, the others took to their heels. The further I went in the more I was aware of the low morale of the garrison.

My gun jammed, I again used grenades. My comrades arrived in time with a basket of forty grenades with which we destroyed the last stronghold.

Two enemy companies were entirely wiped out".

(Continued from page 1)

that there are numerous clinks in the powerful armour.

When dealing with the cause of victory or defeat of either of the be ligerents, one cannot overlook the correlation of forces between them. This constitutes a major problem for any war, but its character and goal remains the decisive factor ruling everything else. The United States will surely lose because it has engaged in a criminal aggression against another country. Aggression tops the list of all crimes. In the U.S. Congress and press too much has been said about how to conduct the war and on this score — so to speak — there has been a bitter intelligence contest. From their argument it seems that, the U.S.A. has failed in Vietnam for no other reason than its inadequate combat tactics. This explains why after each military setback commanders are replaced. As long as it does not give up its aggressive aim, not end the war and withdraw its expeditionary force, it cannot escape further failures, should it replace its president, defence secretary, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and field commanders, or alter its battle-array hundreds of times.

•

Victory in any war depends on underlying and immediate causes. Just wars are bound to triumph and unjust wars doomed to failure. That is a law. In practice, however owing to immediate causes, certain just wars meet with temporary failures while unjust ones temporarily triumph. The conduct of a war forms an immediate cause of a decisive character for its successful outcome. The unjust nature and the aggressive aim of Washington's war are the basic, root cause of the U.S. inevitable defeat. The mediocre, stupid direction of war affairs by the American imperialists, from C-in-C. L.B. Johnson and Defence Secretary McNamara down to their field commanders such as Harkins, Taylor and Westmoreland, constitutes the immediate cause of their setbacks. A declining regime cannot generate outstanding generals. The foremost American strategist who offered the U.S. President the far-reaching "strategy of flexible reaction" involving three types of wars, is nobody else than Maxwell Taylor, who has buried his reputation along with the prestige of the military science of U.S. imperialism in the South Vietnam war theatre.

A big mistake besetting the aggressors' direction lies in their lack of a clear-cut strategy. Theirs, in effect, proves to be a wholly defensive strategy, dependent on chance as in a gamble. They have at their disposal the largest intelligence network in the world, which, like a state within a state, dominates all walks of life in the U.S.A. It decides on the fate of many foreign governments under American sway and engineers frequent coups d'état and assassinations. All that, nevertheless, does not make the eyes and ears of the U.S. intelligence bosses sharper instead. American wealth—in terms of dollars, material resources and war means—has endowed those who serve in the U.S. administrative machine with particular sense-centres, with which they regard the strength of their country as omnipotent and look down on everyone else. In the eyes of those Americans anybody can be submitted by bombs and shells or bought over. And the Washington rulers rely on such people for their policies and plans. Johnson's "stick and carrot" policy has been prompted by such a stand point.

The United States started its dirty enterprise in South Vietnam with the "special warfare" strategy. When our compatriots rose up in resistance, it estimated in the strength of the CIA's data—that the whole guerilla force did not exceed 12,000 men. A small force, indeed that over 300,000 puppet troops commanded by Americans could swallow up as a tiger does a squirrel. But it turned out that the squirrel lured the tiger into a trap, and the U.S. imperialists, caught in complete surprise, had to switch over to a "limited war" with the help of an expeditionary force. With the familiar truculence of the stronger contender—who knows only how to use his fists while his opponent is expert in using his brain — they concentrated their forces to strike big blows, which missed the marks. What constitutes a lack of initiative for war commanders is the ability to foresee only one trend of development of the sitution according to one's wishful thinking. Like a good chess-player, a good commander knows his adversary well and can foresee the subsequent moves before making one himself. The U.S. invaders have proved incapable of devising two moves ahead. When having 200,000 expeditionary troops they planned to wipe out the L.A.F. in a single dry season. After the dry season they stated that the L.A.F. had increased by several tens of thousands. Checks on the spot and meetings took place, reports flowed in the Senate and House of Representatives engaged in heated debates. Then, another 200,000 U.S. officers and men were dispatched to South Vietnam and a second dry season counter-offensive plan, elaborated. One season following another, after the U.S. remnants fled from Zone C, one witnessed fresh checking missions, reports, removals of commanding officers and high-ranking officials, and controversies. U.S. news agencies of late made public that the Vietcong's armed forces numbered 287,000 men, having excellent equipment, high combativeness and very good discipline. The some tens of thousands of American marines in the Quang Tri and Thua Thien areas find themselves under heavy pressure while Saigon and Da Nang offer no safety. Very likely, Washington is feverishly preparing for a third dry-season counter-offensive plan with at least half a million expeditionary troops.

The endurance of so wealthy a country as the United States has reached a limit that cannot be easily overstepped. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, stated that his country would not be in a position to wage two or three wars on the Vietnamese pattern. The myth of the U.S. might has thus been exploded. Clearly, the U.S.A. is not prepared to undergo the strain of a war dragging on for many years more, nor is it ready for a world war or one or two small ones.

WHY the Yankees Are Losing in Vietnam?

EXPERIENCED statesmen and strategists know how to start a war, forecast in the main the trend of its evolution and the possibility of bringing it to an end. The Americans have never been able to achieve such things. In World War II, they were struck by surprise and put to flight by the Japanese in the Pacific. While other countries fought against the German, Italian and Japanese fascists, they sat on the side lines, attending their test of strength as in a circus, and selling weapons for profit. From the moment the hostilities had taken a definite turn, they hurriedly came in to share the spoils later on. Afterwards, they received telling blows from the Chinese and Korean peoples. In Laos, too, they have failed shamefully. And now they are sinking neck-deep in the Vietnam morass.

Though bellicose and aggressive by nature, the U.S. imperialists show indifferent capabilities in military command. They do not yet know how to extricate themselves from this criminal war. Chicken-hearted people with arms in hand usually fire at random to overcome their fear.

The chicken-hearted American aggressors, who wield a considerable quantity of war material, shower indiscriminately bombs and bullets on Hanoi, Haiphong and other populated areas with the hope of intimidating us. Should such an eventuality occur in the United States, insurrections would ensue. The Vietnamese people will not yield to any intimidation and stand ready for whatever sacrifice in order to vanquish their aggressors.

South Vietnam

TAY NINH AND EAST NAM BO:

OPERATION *JUNCTION CITY* FOILED

14,000 enemy Soldiers (almost G.I.s) Wiped Out, 167 Aircraft Downed or Destroyed, 1,000 Military Vehicles (Including 800 Tanks and Armoured Carriers) and 90 Heavy Guns Destroyed

ON April 22, the spokesman of the L.A.F. Command in Eastern Nam Bo made public a communiqué on the brilliant successes obtained by the armed forces and people of Tay Ninh province and Eastern Nam Bo in foiling all enemy military operations including Operation *Junction City*, the biggest ever launched by the American forces. The communiqué says in substance:

Following their failure in the 1st dry-season strategic offensive with 114,000 troops (including 43,000 Americans) put out of action, 1,440 aircraft destroyed or shot down and 1,310 military vehicles (including 330 armoured cars) and 27 war vessels destroyed or damaged, the U.S. aggressors pinned much hope on this year's dry season (1966—1967).

Operation *Attleboro* in Nov. 1966 being reduced to failure, the Americans launched Operation *Gadsden* (Feb. 2 — Feb. 21) only to sustain even greater failure: 1014 troops were put out of action, while 69 armoured cars and 13 aircraft of different types were destroyed.

Next came Operation *Tucson*. The last 2 operations were the curtain-raisers for the biggest ever operation code-named *Junction City*, beginning on Feb. 22 and involving more than 45,000 troops, 850 armoured cars, 200 heavy guns and many aircraft.

Its objectives were:

1. To destroy the South Vietnam N.F.L. bases in the Northern and Northwestern parts of Tay Ninh province.

2. To eliminate the leading organs of the N.F.L. and the L.A.F. thought to be located in these areas.

3. To wipe out a part of the main force of the Liberation Army, or Division 9 as the enemy put it.

4. To create a shield for the puppet troops engaged in "pacification" work in the Southern part of the province, thus easing the heavy pressure on Saigon — Cholon.

5. To win a remarkable victory as a booster for the carrying out of their "pincers" strategy.

Both stages of Operation *Junction City* had come a cropper. In the first stage, the L.A.F. wiped out 5,859 enemy troops (mostly Americans (and destroyed 497 military vehicles of different types (including 352 armoured cars) 90 aircraft and 50 artillery pieces.

In the second stage, the L.A.F. wiped out 5,613 enemy troops (mostly Americans) and destroyed 500 military vehicles (including 351 armoured cars), 57 aircraft and 40 artillery pieces.

Between Feb. 2 and April 13, the L.A.F. put out of action nearly 14,000 enemy troops, mostly G.I.'s, shot down or destroyed 167 aircraft and destroyed more than 1,000 military vehicles (among them over 800 tanks and armoured personnel carriers) and 90 heavy artillery pieces.

The characteristics of the great victory of the Tay Ninh armed forces and people in this dry-season are as follows:

The heaviest blows have been dealt at the enemy, thus reducing his strategic offensive plan to failure, and greatly affecting his 1967 plan as a whole since a bad start would never bring a good end.

The entire South Vietnamese armed forces and people have demonstrated their readiness to fight and their determination to defeat the aggressors. The guerillas and regional forces saw particular development, as nearly half of the total enemy casualties (6,500) over half of its armoured cars destroyed (412) and two-thirds of its aircraft downed (119) went to their credit).

— The South Vietnam L.A.F. artillery, with its high mobility, top secrecy, accurate fire and ingenious coordination with the infantry have contributed an important part to this victory.

— The L.A.F. have destroyed large numbers of enemy armoured cars, the moral support for G.I.'s, thus demoralising them and making them lose confidence in such cars.

North Vietnam **BRILLIANT**

VICTORIES OF THE ARMY AND POPULATION IN APRIL:

- **84 U.S. planes downed, many airmen captured, 7 war vessels damaged**
- **Doc Mieu, American base in Quang Tri, pounded.**

EVERY time the U.S. aggressors made a step further in their war escalation, they received heavier blows from the armed forces and people of North Vietnam.

April is the month when the U.S. aggressors made the highest and most serious step in their escalation, and is also the month of victories of the North Vietnam army and people.

To punish the U.S. marauder aircraft for bombing Hanoi and its outskirts, Haiphong and other localities, the North Vietnam army and people shot down 84 U.S. aircraft in April while sinking one enemy commando boat, setting ablaze three U.S. war vessels and damaging three others which intruded into the territorial waters of North-Vietnam for piratic action.

The U.S. artillerymen firing at North Vietnamese people from the southern part of the demilitarized zone were duly punished by a violent mortar attack on the U.S. base in Doc Mieu which resulted in over 300 enemy troops (among them 250 G.Is) killed or wounded, 11 artillery pieces and 15 vehicles destroyed, two gasoline dumps and two ammunition stores set afire.

If the Vietnam People's Army artillerymen dealt in March 1967 a hard blow at the U.S. gunners in Doc Mieu on March 20 and 21, causing 1,070 enemy casualties, the Vietnam peoples air force last April won another brilliant victory by shooting down 5 U.S. aircraft and damaging many others in a day.

Also it was in April that the armed forces and people of Haiphong brought down a record number of 12 U.S. planes in one day. This achievement was due to the high tactical and technical level in fighting, and to the close coordination between the army and various branches concerned.

On top of this is the determination to fight and to win of the North Vietnam army and people who nurture a deep hatred for the U.S. aggressors.

A battery of the V.P.A. in Vinh Linh taking part in the pounding of the enemy positions at Doc Mieu (Quang Tri)

ON THE NIGHT OF 27-4

U.S. TROOPS' HEAVY SETBACK IN QUANG TRI PROVINCE

400 Enemy Annihilated, 72 Aircraft Put Out of Action

In the last days of April 1967, the LAF repeatedly attacked the enemy and won big victories in Quang Tri province.

On April 19, 21 and 25, the L.A.F. killed or wounded 320 enemy troops in Doc Mieu, Con Thien and Khe Sanh. Particularly in Khe Sanh, 120 troops were wiped out and the remnants continually threatened by the L.A.F.

To rescue their battered mates in Khe Sanh, the U.S. troops on April 4 dispatched to Dong Ha 3 squadrons of helicopters, C-130 transport planes and many U.S. detachments. Furthermore another great force of the U.S. and puppet troops were sent to North of Dong Ha for defence. Scores of vessels and barges were used to transport a great quantity of arms, ammunition and military equipment to Cua Viet and Dong Ha.

On that night the L.A.F. began to attack the enemy. Hundreds of cannon shells hit the headquarters of the Operation Command of U.S. marine Division 3, Regiment 3, the Command of the 12th artillery Regiment and the billets of the U.S. air officers.

In the period under review, the L.A.F. also repeatedly mortared the C.P. of Division 1, puppet Regiment 2 and the munition, oil and war material depots which were recently removed here for their future operations.

Taken unawares, the enemy was panic stricken and could not parry the L.A.F. blow. And the whole enemy base in Dong Ha was burnt till the next day.

According to L.P.A. preliminary reports, the L.A.F. wiped out nearly 400 enemy troops including 280 G.I's, destroyed 71 aircraft of different types including two *Chinooks* and two C-130s. Almost all the enemy artillery pieces were damaged including five 155-mm guns and two radar stations also completely destroyed.

Having sustained heavy defeat, the G.I.s stationed along Highway 9 tried to rescue one another. On April 30, two U.S. marine battalions were intercepted by the L.A.F. in the mountainous area northwest of Khe Sanh. Over 100 men were killed or wounded, according to the U.S. command in Saigon.

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